New Navy Retail System

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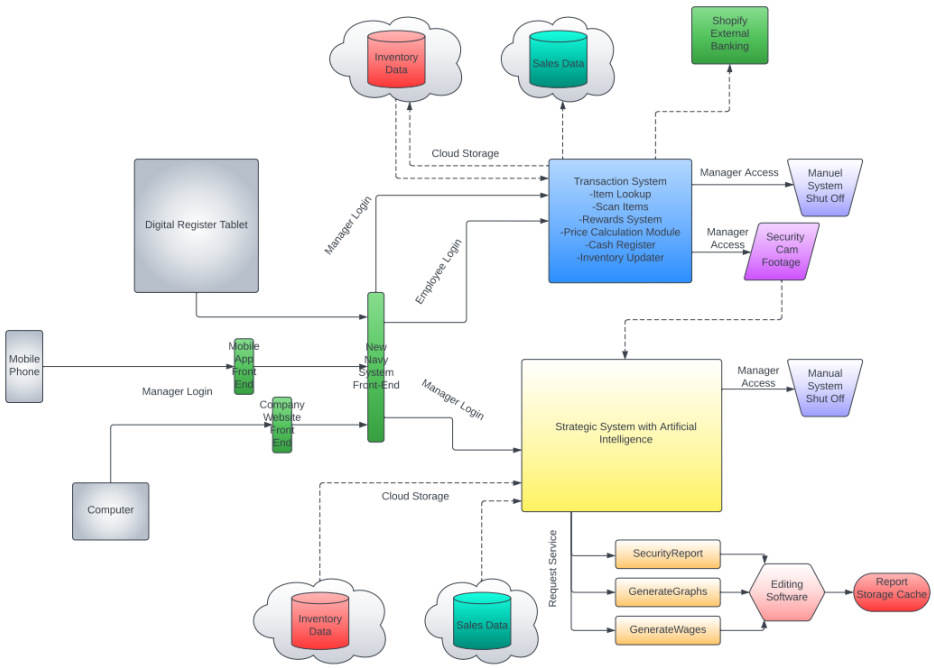
Timeline:

- Finish Brief Overview of System 9/26
- Work on UML and SWA Diagrams 10/10
- Continue to work on Diagrams 10/11-10/12
- Finalize Diagrams 10/12-10/13
- Finish all the descriptions for each diagram 10/13
- Finalize and complete the assignment 10/13

Brief Overview of System:

The New Navy Retail System's priority is to create the most efficient shopping experience possible. The goal of this system is to update inventory and to streamline transactions for all parties involved, while simultaneously modernizing the working environment for employees and managers alike. To do this, we have pioneered the retail industry with the addition of support for handling transactions and maintaining inventory through advanced store network processes.

Software Architecture Diagram:

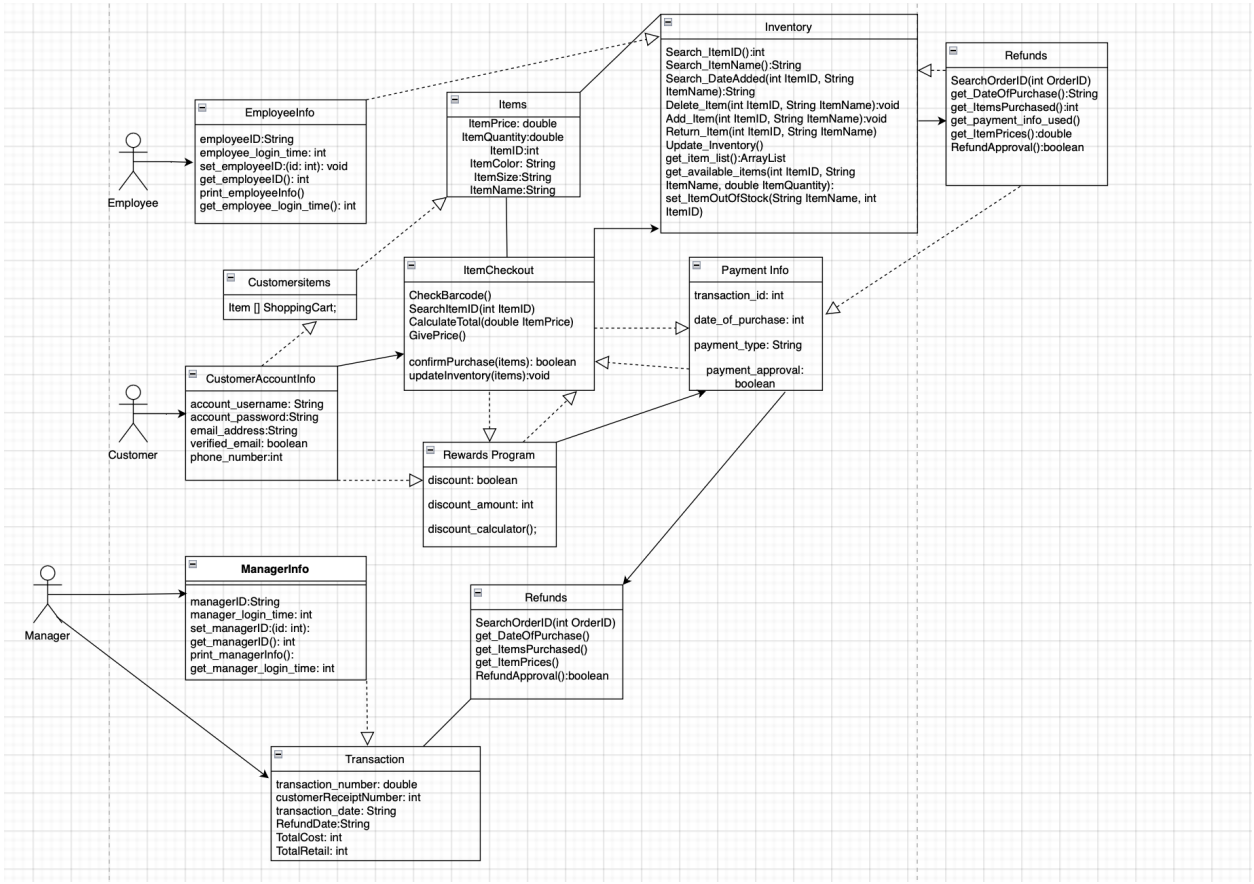


Software Architecture Description:

Reading from right to left, the New Navy Software architecture begins with any means that an employee or manager can access the software. Employees only have access to the software through the digital register tablet while a manager has access to the software through the digital register tablet, a mobile phone, or personal computer. On the employee side, after accessing the digital register tablet, they are met with the front end interface and prompted to log in. If the employee enters their valid employee ID number, then they are forwarded to the transaction system where all the main operational functions are. Within the transaction system there are processes like looking up and scanning items, price calculation with rewards programs, a register to process cash and other means of payment, and a system which updates inventory when payment is complete. Inventory updates and manual item lookups are connected through the cloud to the inventory database which keeps track of general store supply. Additionally, sales data is connected through the cloud to the system processes of the cash register to track which items get bought for operational purposes. The external banking system Shopify, which is extrinsically linked to the transaction system, is what processes and manages payment

procedures. On the management side, the transaction system can be accessed only through the digital register tablet as well, with all the available functions that an employee is granted and more! On top of all the functions previously listed, a manager can access security footage which is collected from cameras around the store and saved within a temporary database. The manager also has access to the strategic system which can be opened on a mobile phone or personal computer. Whether it's through the mobile app or company website, they are ultimately sent to the front end user interface where they enter their valid manager ID to access the software. Managers have access to the strategic system where the primary architecture comprises an artificial intelligence assistant which takes in and analyzes sales and inventory data from the cloud as well as security footage data in order to create personalized reports at the managers request. The manager can request a security report, generate a report that shows graphs for sales trends and more, or have the AI assistant calculate wages. These reports can be manually edited or updated for any unaccounted information in the editing software function. Finally, when the manager feels satisfied, they can store the reports in the report storage memory cache, a physical database, for future reference. Both these systems should be manually turned off by the manager when finished operating.

Uml Class Diagram:



UML Class Diagram Descriptions:

CustomerAccountInfo:

- Information about a customer's account. It contains their username, password, and email address, all of which are Strings. They also have a boolean to check and verify the email and a phone number as an int. The class has access for using CustomerItems and RewardsProgram, and can also be the class ItemCheckout.

CustomerItems:

- The inventory of a customer, only having one single attribute being Item[] ShoppingCart, which contains the items that the customer has selected to buy. The class also uses the Items class.

EmployeeInfo:

- The information about an employee that works in the retail system. They have an employee ID as a String, and an employee login time as an int. They have 4 methods:
    - void set_employeeID(id int)
        - Takes in an int and sets it as the employee ID
        - Works with int get_employeeID() so the employee ID can't be edited outside of the methods.
    - int get_employeeID():
        - Takes the currently set employee ID int for other uses.
        - Works with void set_employeeID(id int) so the employee ID can't be edited outside of the methods.
    - void print_employeeInfo():
        - Prints out the employee's ID and login time and displays them to be seen.
        - A quick method to see all of the employee's attributes.
    - Int get_employee_login_time():
        - Takes the employee's login time for other uses.
        - Made specifically so that it is impossible to get the login time of an employee outside of the EmployeeInfo class.

ManagerInfo:

- Information about a store manager, containing an ID as a String and a login time as an int. There are 4 methods:
    - void set_managerID(id int):
        - Takes in an int and sets it as the manager ID
        - Works with int get_managerID() so the manager ID can't be edited outside of the methods and class.
    - int get_managerID():

        - Takes the currently set manager ID int for other uses.
        - Works with void set_managerID(id int) so tha manager ID can't be edited outside of the methods and class.
    - void print_managerInfo():
        - Prints out the manager's ID and login time.
        - A quick action to see both the manager's ID and login time.
    - int get_manager_login_time():
        - Takes the manager's login time for other uses.
        - Is made so that the manager's login time can't be used outside of this method and the class.

Items:

- This class will set and display the many attributes and characteristics of the items in the system. These are clothing items such as shirts, pants, shoes, dresses, suits, etc. For this class, we have set the main attributes and characteristics that each item contains, which are the price, quantity ID, color, and size of each item.
- ItemPrice: Represented as a double, this is the amount of dollars that the customer will have to pay for a single quantity of the item.
- ItemQuantity: Represented as a double, this is the amount of items that are in stock. Customers cannot buy more items than there are in stock.
- ItemID: The specific ID of an item represented by an int. This attribute is used when items are searched for by their ID.
- ItemColor: The specific color of an item, represented by a String value.
- ItemSize: The specific size of an item, represented by a String value.
- ItemName:This stores the specific name of the item, this is represented by a String value and this will be used to help the employee search for an item through the database by providing the name of the item.

Inventory:

- This class stores, adds, removes, displays, and searches for items that are in the inventory or stock at the store. This class has methods for searching the items by using the name, ID, and date added. This class also has other methods for removing and adding methods in the inventory so the employees can see which items are in stock.
- int Search_ItemID(): This method takes in an int that represents an item id and is used for searching a specific item. This method allows the employees to search for an item id by typing in the number of that specific item. The method searches and looks through the database until it finds the specific item number.
- Search_ItemName():String: This method takes in a string and returns a string for the specific name of the item. This allows the employees to search for the item by typing in the name as a string. The method searches and looks through the database and inventory until it finds that item, and displays it on the screen for the employee.
- Search_DateAdded(int ItemID, String):String: This method takes in a string variable and searches for the date of when the item was added in the inventory. This method is responsible for searching through the database and inventory of when the item was added. The employee will need to type in the name of the item as well as the unique ID number, in order for the method to search through the database and inventory and return the date of when the item was added.
- Delete_Item(int ItemID, String ItemName):void:This method does not return anything but has a few parameters. These parameters are necessary in order for the employee to delete a specific item by typing in the name and ID number of that item. This method will be used every time an item is out of stock or not in the store.
- Add_Item():void: This method does not return anything and has no parameters. This method will be added every time the company gets more amounts of a specific item, or when a new item has been added to the inventory. This method will help the employees

add the item to the database, which will then be displayed for the customers to see that they have more or new items in stock.

- Return_Item(int ItemID, String ItemName):This method takes in two parameters, the ID number of the item which is stored as an int, and the name of the item which is stored as a String. This method returns the item back to the inventory and database every time a customer gets a refund from their purchase. This will allow employees to store the item back to its original spot in the inventory and database by providing the ID number and name of the item.
- Update_Inventory(): This method does not have any parameters and does not need to return anything. This method is responsible for refreshing and updating the list of items that are in the inventory. This method will be used after the employee has added or removed items from the database. This will allow the employees to display which items are still available in the inventory.
- get_item_list():ArrayList: This method is a getter function that is stored as an ArrayList. This method is used to get the list of items that are in the inventory. This method will display all of the available items that are in the inventory, which will help the employees determine whether or not they need to remove or add any items on the list.
- get_available_items(int ItemID, String ItemName, double ItemQuantity): This method has a few parameters, it has the ID number of the item which is an int, name of the item which is stored as a string, and the quantity of the item which is stored as a double. This method uses a getter which gets the number of available units in each item. This will help the employees determine if they are running low on stock, full in stock, or running low of items in stock.
- set_ItemOutOfStock(String ItemName, int ItemID):This method has a string name and int ID number parameter. This method is used to set a message that an item is out of stock if there are none left in the inventory. Employees will use this method to display to

customers that they are out of stock for that specific item, and that it is unavailable for purchase.

ItemCheckout:

- This class will be used when a customer is done shopping, and is ready to get their items scanned or inserted into the cart.
- CheckBarcode(int ItemID):This method passes in the int ItemID parameter, and is used to scan and check the barcode, and make sure that the correct item name and price is displayed on the screen for the customer and employee to see. This will be stored in the customer's receipt once they complete their purchase, so they can see which items they bought and what the prices were.
- SearchItem(int ItemID): This item passes in the int ItemID parameter, and is used to search for the item by providing in the itemID. This will search for the type of item and name of item after the unique ID number has been inputted. This will display the name of the item and the price on the screen and will later be passed on to the CalculateTotal method.
- CalculateTotal(double ItemPrice): This method takes in the double ItemPrice parameter as it will be used in calculating the total price for all the items the customer wishes to pay for. This method will calculate the total price of the items by adding in all the prices together and including the sales tax at the end. This method will also return an int for the total price of the items, and should be displayed on screen for the customer and employee to observe.
- GivePrice(): This method will be used to display the total price for the customer to let them know how much they need to pay for all the items they wish to purchase.
- confirmPurchase(items):boolean: This method will take in a boolean value, and will be used to determine and verify that the purchase has been confirmed and that the customer is allowed to receive their items.

- updateInventory(items):void: This method will not return any values but will rather update the inventory after customers have made purchases and bought specific items. This will be needed in order to later determine if a specific item is running low or out of stock.

RewardsProgram:

- This class is used to store information about a customer's rewards or discount deals that they have and can use on certain items in the store.
- discount: This is a boolean variable that will display and determine whether or not a customer has any discount deals that they can use.
- discount_amount: This is an int variable the stores the percentage or amount that a customer gets to use as a discount to get a deal on a certain item.
- discount_calculator(): This is a method that does not have any parameters but does return an int type. This will use many mathematical operations and equations to calculate how much the customer has to pay after using many discounts and deals on items.

PaymentInfo:

- This class will store all the payment information that represents which payment type the customer used, date of purchase, transaction id, and if the payment was approved or not.
- transaction_id: This is an int variable that stores and displays a sequence of numbers generated during the electronic transfer of funds from a consumer to a merchant. The number is used to identify a transaction for recordkeeping purposes.
- date_of_purchase: This is a string variable that displays and stores the date of when the customer has made their purpose. This will also be used for recordkeeping purchases and will be checked if a customer decides to make a return on an item.
- payment_type: This is a String variable that displays the payment method the customer has decided to use. This can be cash, credit cards, debit cards, gift cards, and more.

- payment_approval: This is a boolean variable that will display whether or not a customer's payment has been approved. It will return true if the purchase has been made, and will return false if it hasn't. If false, the customer will insert the card again or try another payment method.

Refunds:

- This class is used to allow customers to make a refund on a purchase they made by showing the employee their receipt. This class is used to help the employee verify that the customer has made the purchase of the item that they are trying to refund by scanning the receipt. Scanning the receipt and searching the orderID number will display the items purchased and the date of purchase to the system.
- SearchOrderID(int OrderID): This method has a parameter which is int OrderID, this is an int value of the OrderID number that will allow the employee to check what items were purchased and when the purchase was made. This will search through the database to find exactly what items were purchased, time and date of purchase, location of the store at which the items were purchased, and more.
- get_DateOfPurchase():This method will be used as a getter, this will display the date of purchase of when the customer has purchased their items. The date will be stored as a string, and this will be helpful since it will allow the employee to determine if the customer is eligible for a refund by seeing the date of purchase and checking if it has been in the past 30 days.
- get_ItemsPurchased(): This method will be used as a getter, this will display the items that the customers have purchased according to the OrderID. This will help verify whether or not the customer has purchased the item that they are trying to return.
- get_ItemPrices(): This method will be used as a getter, this will display the prices of the items that the customer has purchased according to their OrderID. This should be

displayed on screen and should allow the employee to determine how much money the customer will get back if their refund has been approved.

- RefundApproval(): This method will be used to verify that the refund has been approved and processed, and that the customer will be able to receive their money back.

Transaction:

- This class will store all the transaction history and data, and will allow the manager and administrative users to view the translation history and data.
- Transaction_number: This is a double variable that will store the transaction number and this will be for recordkeeping purposes. Transaction IDs and numbers are located on receipts.
- customerReceiptnumber: This is an int variable that will store a customer's receipt number so the transactions can show what the customer has purchased.
- Transaction_date: This is a string variable that will store and display the date of when a customer has made a purchase at the store or website. This will be helpful as it will help employees verify refunds by checking if a customer has purchased their returned item in the past 30 days.
- RefundDate: This is a string variable that will store and display a customer's refund date. This will be useful as managers and employees can see when they verified a refund and when they added an item back to the inventory.
- TotalCost: This is an int variable that represents the total costs that the company has made on certain items, cost of rent, salaries, profit made et.c
- TotalRetail:This is an int variable that displays and stores the total retail that the company has made, and the retail mark up price that the company has made on certain items.

Team Member Responsibilities:

Sam	Steven	Brandon
Software Architecture Diagram, SAD description, timeline	UML Diagram, method descriptions	UML Diagram, method descriptions